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# Crop Production

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## UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF APRIL 1, 1960

Winter wheat production is estimated at 977 million bushels, (fifth largest of record), 6 percent more than last year and 17 percent above average.

Corn stocks on farms estimated at 2.1 billion bushels are at a new high for April 1, 15 percent more than April 1, 1959 and 40 percent above average.

Wheat stocks on farms at 206 million bushels are down 27 percent from last year and 6 percent below average.

Oats stocks on farms are estimated at 427 million bushels, 27 percent below last year and 14 percent below average.

Barley farm stocks totaled 121 million bushels, 22 percent lower than last year but 24 percent above average.

Rye stocks on farms are estimated at 5.0 million bushels, 47 percent less than last year and 9 percent below average.

Flaxseed stocks on farms are 5.6 million bushels, 57 percent less than the April 1, 1959 stocks and 43 percent below average.

Soybean farm stocks are estimated at 143 million bushels, a new high for April 1, up 14 percent from April 1, 1959 and double the average.

Sorghum grain stocks totaled 109 million bushels, 9 percent above 1959 and 1-3/4 times average stocks for April 1.

Milk production: Nearly 10.9 billion pounds were produced in March, 1 percent more than last year and 7 percent above average.

Egg production: About 5.5 billion eggs were produced in March, 7 percent less than in March 1959 and 6 percent less than average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE Crop Reporting Board

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Year	WINTER WHEAT			RYE	PASTURE
	Percent 1/	Yield per	Production	CONDITION:	CONDITION
	not harvested	seeded acre:	(1,000	APRIL 1	APRIL 1
	for grain	(bushels)	bushels)	(percent)	(percent)
Average 1949-58	16.7	17.0	833,697	84	79
1959	9.2	20.7	923,449	84	80
1960	2/ 7.2	2/ 22.0	2/ 976,957	86	79

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

Crop	Average 1949-58		1959		1960	
	Percent:	1,000	Percent:	1,000	Percent:	1,000
	3/	bushels	3/	bushels	3/	bushels
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Corn for grain..	50.6	1,486,630	52.8	1,817,907	52.3	2,087,966
Wheat.....	20.4	219,301	19.4	283,423	18.3	206,161
Oats.....	38.1	498,499	41.3	584,877	39.7	426,526
Barley.....	30.2	97,001	32.4	153,825	28.7	120,685
Rye.....	23.8	5,568	29.7	9,569	23.4	5,040
Flaxseed.....	25.4	9,900	34.3	13,215	24.8	5,628
Soybeans.....	21.4	71,013	21.7	125,815	26.6	143,003
Sorghum grain..	4/	4/	16.4	100,332	18.8	109,037

1/ Percent of seeded acreage.

2/ Indicated April 1, 1960.

3/ Percent of previous year's crop.

4/ Not available prior to 1957.

## CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1957	1958	Indicated
	1948-57			1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges.....	118,824	109,155	129,330	129,600
Grapefruit.....	42,798	39,780	43,790	41,600
Lemons.....	13,669	16,900	17,340	17,900

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

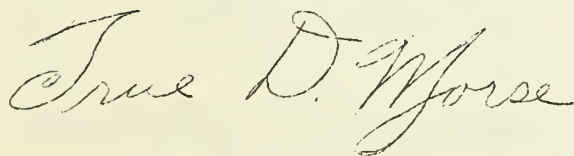
## POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Av.		Ind.	Av.		Ind.	Av.		Ind.
	: 1949-58:	1959	: 1960	: 1949-58:	1959	: 1960	: 1949-58:	1959	: 1960
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	: acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter	: 27.1	26.3	20.6	155.0	152.3	146.3	4,190	4,005	3,014
E.Spring	: 25.5	25.6	28.6	136.4	122.8	120.0	3,490	3,144	3,432
L.Spring	: 183.5	138.1	153.0	134.8	170.6	May 10	24,501	23,558	May 10

## MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average			Average		
	: 1949-58:	1959	: 1960	: 1949-58:	1959	: 1960
	: Million	Million	Million	Millions	Millions	Millions
	: pounds	pounds	pounds			
February.....	: 8,708	9,373	9,679	5,044	5,117	5,082
March .....	: 10,189	10,734	10,862	5,891	5,973	5,543
Jan. -Mar. Incl.	: 27,806	29,961	30,403	16,090	16,473	15,969

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## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1960

Despite the fact that the 1960 crop season is off to a slow start, winter wheat prospects have improved since December in the heavy producing Central and Southern Great Plains. A cold, stormy March retarded fieldwork east of the Rocky Mountains, but open weather in the Far West permitted seasonal progress. Citrus fruit prospects declined moderately during March with smaller crops indicated for oranges and grapefruit. Southern States expect a good peach crop. Spring vegetable production is expected to be 5 percent less than last year. A record tonnage of feed grains remained on farms on April 1, but farm-stored food grains were about a fourth below a year earlier. Farm stocks of soybeans were 14 percent above the former record of April 1959.

Winter wheat is starting slowly this spring but, with exceptionally favorable moisture supplies, only warm weather is needed to spur the pace of development. Much of the crop was seeded late and made only limited root and top growth last fall. Prolonged cold weather in March delayed early spring growth, but the accompanying snow not only protected the crop but enhanced the moisture supply. Winter losses have been relatively light, and insects and disease have made no serious threats yet. The April 1 forecast of 977 million bushels is 6 percent above 1959 production and indicates the fifth largest crop of record. The expected yield per seeded acre is second only to the phenomenal record of the 1958 crop.

Food grain stocks on farms were 28 percent less than a year earlier and 6 percent below average. Wheat stocks were over a fourth less than April 1, 1959, and about half as much rye was stored on farms as on April 1, 1959. A record volume of soybeans were farm-stored on April 1--14 percent more than last year and double the 10-year average. Flaxseed stored on farms was only two-fifths as large as a year earlier and a little more than half the 10-year average.

Tonnage of feed grains stored on farms on April 1 was 7 percent above last year and nearly a third above average. Corn stocks, following the record 1959 crop, rose to a new high of 2.1 billion bushels, 15 percent above the former high for April 1 set last year. Disappearance during the first quarter also set a new record. Late winter weather was unusually severe and farmers in the North Central States were maintaining heavy feeding rates to dispose of wet corn before warm weather brings heavy spoilage. Sorghum stocks were about 9 percent above a year earlier, a record volume for the date. Oats and barley stocks were each about a fourth below April 1 last year.

Total citrus production for the 1959-60 season is 1 percent below a year earlier. The orange crop is about the same size as last year, but the volume of grapefruit is lower while lemon production is moderately above last year. Oranges remaining for harvest this season are nearly all Valencias. Citrus trees were blooming for the 1960-61 harvest in all producing States by April 1.

Southern peaches have good prospects after a long, chilly dormancy. Spring freeze damage has been light, but blooming is about two weeks later than usual. In southern sections of Illinois and Indiana, peach buds suffered considerable damage from March cold. Most fruits and nuts in California were

in or past full bloom in late March and showing a satisfactory fruit set by April 1. Earliest areas in other West Coast States were commencing to show bloom by the first of April.

Production of the vegetable crops which usually account for nearly three-fourths of the total spring vegetable production excluding melons is expected to be 5 percent less than last year and 2 percent below average. Warm March weather favored development in California and Arizona, but South Central and Southeastern growing areas were plagued by cold wet weather until late in the month. Land preparation, planting, and growth of spring vegetable crops have been delayed, and heavy rains in central Florida around March 20 caused extensive replanting in some localities. In the Middle Atlantic area, a prolonged siege of cold weather has delayed land preparation, and planting this year will be later than usual. The prospective planted acreage of seven important vegetable crops for commercial processing in 1960 is about 2 percent above last year, but 7 percent below average.

Production of early spring potatoes now looks to be 9 percent above last year, but slightly below average. Potato acreage for late spring harvest is about a tenth larger than last year.

Spring arrived on the scene late this year as winter held a firm grip over areas east of the Rocky Mountains until the final few days of March. For many sections March brought the longest cold snaps of the winter, and monthly temperatures averaged the lowest in several decades over extensive areas of the Nation. Snows were frequent and heavy from the Central Plains eastward to the Atlantic Ocean. A sudden shift to unseasonably warm weather near the end of March rapidly melted the heavy snowcover. This, coupled with moderate to locally heavy rains in the Midwest, pushed streams beyond their banks over much of the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi drainage basins. The floods, of record-breaking proportion in some localities, caused extensive and heavy property damage and serious hardships for the residents. Damage to agricultural crops has been less serious as the lowlands subject to spring flooding are normally utilized for crops planted much later in the season. The Far Southwest had favorable temperatures throughout March. Weather in the Northwest was mild during the last half of the month.

Early season moisture supplies are excessive over much of the Nation east of the Rocky Mountains. The heavy winter rains missed southern Texas where reserves are short. Moisture is sufficient for planting in the northern Canadian border States, but winter snowfall was relatively light in this section and subsoils are not thoroughly saturated in many localities. Irrigation water supplies are favorable in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, but below-average prospects in other western sections could cause late season shortages should heavy usage be required.

Spring fieldwork suffered extensive delay during March in central and eastern portions of the Nation, but shows about the usual seasonal advancement in the Far West. Late in the month, weather was favorable



and fields sufficiently dry for tillage operations in the Mid-South and Southeast, but rains about the first of April again slowed work in the Southeast. Planting progress in these southern sections is generally 2 weeks or more behind usual, but can still be finished by a reasonable time with a few favorable breaks in the weather. From the central Great Plains eastward to the Atlantic ocean, fieldwork was at a virtual standstill all month.

Oat seeding has been seriously delayed through Kansas, Missouri, and central and southern Illinois and Indiana. Substantial acreages in these areas will likely be shifted to later planted crops, but areas to the north still have time to carry out planting operations by near the usual seeding dates. Oats were less than a tenth seeded in Kansas compared with the average of over three-fourths completed, while seeding in Missouri has barely started but is normally approaching completion by this time. About 1 percent of the Illinois acreage was sown by April 1 when seeding is usually half finished.

Spring barley seeding has suffered similar delay in these areas, but the barley acreage is considerably smaller than oats in most of these States and a larger proportion is seeded in the fall. Rice seeding was started on a small scale in Louisiana and Texas about the end of March. Texas corn planting was nearly three-fifths finished by April 1, only slightly behind the progress in 1959. Corn planting started near the end of March in southern Oklahoma, and in southern parts of the southeastern States. Sorghum planting in Texas also parallels last year with about a fifth of the acreage planted and the job virtually finished in the Coastal Bend and Lower Valley. Cotton planting was active in the Far West by April 1, and field preparation was generally well advanced. Planting was practically finished in the Lower Valley of Texas, but continued cool weather retarded growth. Most of the cotton in the Coastal Bend was planted, but to the north farmers were waiting for soils to warm. Only limited plantings had been made in the central and eastern portions of the Cotton Belt.

Tobacco transplanting has made limited progress in the Southeast. Plants are scarce and weather has encouraged blue mold disease but adequate supplies are expected to develop later. Tobacco seedbed preparation in Tennessee and Kentucky is later than usual but was nearing completion by April 1. Sugar beet planting was well advanced in California, and limited seeding had started in earlier localities in the Western Mountain States. Maple sap flow in the Northeast was delayed by cold March weather and the run was expected to be short this year.

Pasture condition and prospects for the Nation were equal to the April 1 average but were slightly below last year. This early appraisal largely reflects soil moisture conditions in central and northern sections where spring growth has scarcely started. Pastures in the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast were furnishing little grazing as cold, wet weather extended well into March. Warmer weather late in the month stimulated some growth, but fields were often too soggy to support



livestock. Central and northern sections were under snow until near the end of March and little growth was evident by April 1. Moisture supplies are generally adequate to abundant to start bountiful spring growth in all areas except Utah, Nevada, and southern California. Supplemental feeding continued heavy throughout March to cut deeply into remaining stored forage supplies. In spite of extensive care and feeding, livestock are coming out of the winter thinner than in recent years in many localities. The prolonged cold weather in March decreased gains in the feedlots and increased losses of newborn animals.

March egg production was 7 percent below a year earlier, with decreases in all regions except the South Atlantic and West where the number of layers was larger than a year ago. Production per layer slipped below the March 1959 rates, reflecting the effects of a cold and stormy month over most of the Nation.

Milk production during March was about 1 percent above a year earlier and 7 percent above the 10-year average for the month.

WINTER WHEAT: A backward 1960 winter wheat crop supplied with generous moisture began to shake off winter dormancy by April 1 with indications that it must now be recognized potentially as among the leading production years. Conditions on April 1 indicated a crop of 977 million bushels, 51 million bushels above the December 1 forecast, nearly 6 percent more than the 1959 crop and 17 percent above average. Increases since December have been largely confined to the Central and Southern Great Plains and more than offset reduced prospects in the South Atlantic and South Central States other than Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas.

The indicated yield at 22.0 bushels per seeded acre is second only to the outstanding record yield of 26.9 bushels in 1958 and is well above the average of 17.0 bushels.

The current production estimate assumes normal weather, insect and disease conditions for the remainder of the crop season. The estimate is based on an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers and on soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting production. In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 88 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 216 million bushels to a minimum of 23 million bushels.

Total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is indicated at 3.2 million acres, 7.2 percent of the total acreage seeded for all purposes last fall and winter. This is 1.4 million acres less than indicated last December. Of the 3.2 million-acre total, 1.8 million acres are in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico. For the United States last year, 4.1 million acres or 9.2 percent of the total acreage seeded was lost or diverted.

The 1960 winter wheat crop, buoyed by ample to excessive moisture, began to creep out of dormancy by April 1 although unseasonably cold, wet weather made progress rather slow. The crop entered the winter with a minimum of plant growth and development as frequent fall rains delayed fall seedings and in some areas prevented seeding the intended acreage.

Early winter months brought relatively mild weather and adequate moisture to provide a welcome blanket of snow, where needed, to withstand the late onslaught of winter during March. Spring had barely arrived by April 1 in most Central and Northern States with the crop still showing limited growth and development. However, offsetting the lateness of the crop is the excellent soil moisture condition throughout nearly all producing areas.

Kansas wheat production prospects made minor gains during the winter months and by April 1 had almost matched the 1959 production. Improvement since last December was evident in all areas of the State. The greatest progress was in the western third where wheat got a favorable start last fall, came through the winter in good shape and is off to a good, though late, spring start. Central and eastern areas have only fair crop prospects. Some thinning of stands and winterkill occurred in local areas but a protective snow cover during most of the winter prevented potential soil blowing and excessive freeze damage. Root and top growth are much less than usual and lack of tillering may result in thin stands in some areas. On the favorable side, soil moisture supplies are abundant in all parts of the State.

Oklahoma wheat prospects began to climb late in March as warming temperatures and adequate soil moisture encouraged plant growth. Top growth is small on much of the acreage with eastern areas plagued with excess water. Fields are just beginning to joint which is in sharp contrast to a year ago when about one-third of the acreage had jointed. Greenbugs were not yet a serious threat.

Wheat in Texas looks good to excellent in all areas. Rapid growth and development was made in late March as skies cleared and temperatures rose. Although rainfall was below normal in March in all major wheat producing areas, supplies of moisture remain good. Considerable acreage in the North Texas and Low Plains areas is jointing.

In Nebraska much of the crop was under snow cover from late December until the close of March with little opportunity to show any spring development. Planting was late last fall with plants making limited growth prior to dormancy. Plants are still spindly with little or no tillering. Fields in the western part of the State have started to green as higher temperatures in March removed the snow and started plant growth. Acreage losses appear to be relatively minor although winter survival could not be fully determined by April 1 due to the late arrival of spring weather and extensive flooding in some areas.

Wheat prospects in the Corn Belt generally held or improved slightly during the winter months. The wheat crop was protected by snow cover during the periods of below normal temperatures with much of the snow cover remaining until late March. Fields seeded at the normal time last fall show good condition but a considerable acreage was seeded late and shows very limited growth. Stands are uniformly good and winter losses are expected to be quite light. Soil moisture is plentiful with some Mississippi and Missouri River areas swamped with flood water approaching the intensity of 1951.



The Colorado crop was planted later than usual and plant tillering has been less than usual. Although winter precipitation was above normal, its effectiveness was reduced as snow fell on frozen ground and much was melted quickly with excessive run-off. The wet, cool spring is retarding the crop but warming temperatures will enable plants to obtain maximum benefit from adequate soil moisture. Abandonment is expected to be relatively light and limited to soil drifting or water erosion.

Pacific Northwest wheat was seeded under relatively favorable moisture conditions with plants making an early and strong growth. Reports indicate the crop wintered well and by April 1 was beginning to green. Stands are average or better with plant development a little earlier than usual. Moisture conditions were improved by rains during late March with supplies adequate for current needs.

April 1 prospects in most of the South Atlantic and the South Central States other than Texas and Oklahoma were about the same or less than indicated in December. Moisture supplies have been excessive, causing considerable delay in fall seeding with some intended acreage never seeded. An unusually cold early spring accompanied by snow held back spring growth and got the crop off to a late start. The arrival of warmer weather is expected to bring rapid, favorable development.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of wheat on April 1 totaled 206 million bushels, 27 percent below April 1 last year and 6 percent below the April 1 average. Stocks on farms April 1 were equivalent to 18.3 percent of the 1959 production. A year ago, stocks represented 19.4 percent of the 1958 production. Approximately three-fourths of the total wheat stocks on farms April 1, 1960 were under Government loan or purchase agreements.

April 1 farm stocks were smaller than a year earlier in all regions except the South Atlantic. Stocks in the North Atlantic region were the smallest of record, beginning in 1925. The North Central region had 61 percent of the total U. S. stocks although stocks in this region were a third lower than last year.

Disappearance of wheat from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 126 million bushels, relatively small compared with the disappearance of 173 million bushels in the same quarter a year earlier but slightly above average. Disappearance in the South Central Region during the quarter was the largest since 1950. In the North Central States total disappearance of 68 million bushels compared with 105 million last year.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms April 1 at 2,088 million bushels were 15 percent above the previous record of 1,818 million bushels a year earlier and 40 percent above average. Nearly a fourth of these farm stocks were under CCC loan and purchase agreement.

In the Corn Belt, farm stocks at 1,840 million bushels were 19 percent above a year earlier and 45 percent above average. All States in the area showed larger farm holdings than April 1, 1959 except North Dakota and South Dakota where the 1959 crop was cut by dry weather. Stocks in Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin were up sharply from a year earlier reflecting increased production and holdings of corn too wet for marketing without a substantial discount in price. Holdings in most of the Atlantic and Southern States were

below a year ago largely as a result of increased feeding requirements during the prolonged winter season. Farm stocks in the Western States, although relatively small, were 11 percent above last year and more than double the average.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the January-March quarter at 1,006 million bushels was a record high exceeding last year's record by 14 percent and average by 37 percent. In the North Central States, disappearance at 819 million bushels was 17 percent above the same quarter last year and 45 percent above average. Disappearance in all regions was above the same quarter in 1959.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 farm stocks of oats totaled 427 million bushels. This was 27 percent below the record stocks of 585 million bushels last April and 14 percent short of average.

Stocks were down 28 percent from last year in the North Central Region where over 85 percent of current farm supplies are located, and also down in all minor regions except the North and South Atlantic areas.

With supplies at the beginning of the season 19 percent below the previous year and current stocks now 27 percent down from last year, the 1959 crop is disappearing faster than that of 1958. Of the stocks on hand about 5 percent were under CCC loan or purchase agreement. Due to delayed seeding in many important producing areas a larger than usual proportion of April 1 oats on farms represented seed stocks.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybean stocks on farms April 1 at 143 million bushels were record high for the date, 14 percent above the previous high a year earlier and double the 10-year average.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter totaled only 55 million bushels. This compares with 76 million bushels for the same quarter last year and is the second lowest disappearance for the quarter since 1955. The relatively slow movement from farms may be accounted for in part by the tendency of many growers to hold for higher prices which have not materialized. Also, especially in the western part of the Soybelt, weather during much of the January-March quarter was very unfavorable for marketing soybeans. The quantity under loan this year is smaller than a year ago. Farm loans outstanding plus purchase agreement and 1958 crop resale on March 1 amounted to 45 million bushels. This quantity plus an allowance for seed on farms amounts to about 45 percent of the April 1 farm stocks.

As usual, farm stocks are heavily concentrated in the North Central States which account for nine-tenths of the U. S. total. The heaviest stocks are in Illinois with 38 million bushels. Iowa is second with 27 million and Minnesota third with nearly 18 million bushels on hand. Seed is expected to be ample in all but a few local areas where beans were damaged by continued wet weather last fall.



RYE: The condition of rye, reported at 86 percent of normal on April 1, was 2 points above a year earlier and the average--and unchanged from last December. April 1 conditions in the Northern States, except for Oregon, were unchanged or above last year. Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, California and the South Atlantic States, except for Maryland, were reported below last year. All other States were above a year ago with significant improvement in Texas.

Early dry weather in some areas and later heavy rains slowed land preparations but seedings were made under generally favorable conditions last fall. Moisture conditions were good in the Northern States as the crop went into the winter season. Snow cover protected the crop during the coldest weather and little heaving occurred. The crop was dormant on April 1 in North Dakota but ample moisture should get the crop off to a good start. Soil moisture is good in South Dakota and warm weather would advance the crop at a fast rate. Growth has been slow in Nebraska and wind erosion caused some damage last fall. However, sub-soil moisture is good and warming weather should insure good plant development. In Kansas much of the crop in the eastern two-thirds of the State was seeded late and cold weather slowed growth. The crop is in excellent condition in the western third of the State. Conditions are generally very good in Washington, but moisture is needed in south central areas. Snow cover was good in Minnesota, Indiana, and Illinois during the cold March weather and fields should green rapidly with warming weather. The Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Washington, Indiana, and Illinois accounted for three-fifths of the 1959 rye production.

Unseasonably cold weather, excess snow and moisture resulted in poor conditions in all but one of the South Atlantic States and Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. Moisture is generally good and warming weather should improve the crop in these States. Conditions in most Western States are good. Acreage seeded to rye last fall, estimated at 4.2 million acres, was 4 percent above the relatively small acreage seeded in the fall of 1958 and nearly 6 percent above the 10-year average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of rye on April 1 are estimated at 5,040,000 bushels. This is about half the stocks held on farms a year earlier and a tenth below average. More than half the total rye on farms was under Government loan or purchase agreement. About 3.0 million bushels, or 60 percent of the National total, were in the Dakotas and Nebraska with 45 percent of the total holdings in the Dakotas. Movement from farms during the January-March period accounted for 2.1 million bushels, two-fifths smaller than the same period last year and 6 percent below average.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms April 1 at 120.7 million bushels were 22 percent below the record 153.8 million bushels a year earlier, but nearly a fourth above average. Relatively heavy disappearance since harvest and smaller production in 1959, account for the reduction in the April 1 farm holdings compared with a year earlier.

Farm stocks were less than the previous year in each of the North Central States except Kansas. North Dakota stocks of 39.6 million bushels, were about 30 percent below the record of 55.9 million bushels for April 1, 1959. Stocks in most Western States were larger but the regional total fell below the April 1, 1959 level. Montana, with 21.9 million bushels, was down 5.2 million bushels part of which was offset by increases for Idaho, Washington, and Utah. Stocks in the Eastern and South Central Regions were smaller but were slightly larger in the South Atlantic Region. Approximately 52 percent of the April 1 farm stocks were under loan or purchase agreement compared with about 60 percent a year earlier. Disappearance of barley from farms during the first three months of 1960 was 78 million bushels compared with 75 million bushels for this period in 1959.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms April 1 reached a record low of 5.6 million bushels. This is less than half the quantity held a year earlier and only a little more than one-half the average. More than 98 percent of these stocks were held by farmers in the Dakotas and Minnesota, with nearly two-thirds of the total U. S. stocks stored on North Dakota farms.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 2.0 million bushels, the second smallest movement from farms during the 13 years of record and more than a third less than average movement from farms during the period.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms April 1 at 109 million bushels were a record high for the date and 9 percent above the stocks on farms a year earlier. Texas farmers had more than twice as much sorghum grain as a year earlier. Farm stocks in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and California were also sharply above April 1, 1959, but holdings were lower in nearly all other sorghum producing States. About one-third of the farm stocks were under CCC farm loan or purchase agreement compared with nearly one-half a year ago.

Disappearance of sorghum grain from farms during the January-March quarter amounted to 82 million bushels, 9 percent less than during the same quarter last year.

CITRUS: The 1959-60 orange crop (not including tangerines) is estimated at 130 million boxes, only 300,000 boxes more than last year's crop but 9 percent above average. Approximately 56 percent of the crop had been harvested by April 1, compared with 54 percent last year. This means that the remaining supply of oranges is 2.8 million boxes less than last year at the same date. Estimated production is not holding up to earlier expectations, particularly in California where the estimate is down nearly 3 million boxes from last month. This decline is attributed to small sizes. Lack of rainfall during the growing season hampered sizing, and temperatures forced both Navels and Valencias to an early maturity. The United States production of Early, Midseason, and Navel oranges is estimated at 65.2 million boxes, 1 percent less than last year but 7 percent above average. Harvest of this crop was practically complete by April 1



since only about 1 percent remained to be picked. The Valencia crop is forecast at 64.4 million boxes, 2 percent greater than in 1958-59 and 11 percent above average. Harvest of Valencias is just getting under way with only a little over 10 percent harvested by April 1. Production of grapefruit is estimated at 41.6 million boxes, 5 percent less than last year and 3 percent below average. Only Texas and Arizona show more grapefruit than last year. Florida's pink seedless grapefruit production, estimated at 7 million boxes, is up 1.4 million over last year, but all other Florida grapefruit show a decline from the 1958-59 crop. By April 1 three-fourths of the U. S. grapefruit crop had been harvested, slightly more than usual. The supply remaining for harvest is 2.3 million boxes less than last year at this time. The 1959-60 lemon crop is forecast at 17.9 million boxes, 3 percent larger than last year and a little more than 4 million boxes above average. Approximately 46 percent of the lemons had been harvested by April 1. The new crop (1960-61) lime production is estimated at 340,000 boxes, 13 percent larger than the 1959-60 crop and 6 percent above average.

Utilization of the U. S. orange crop totaled 72.5 million boxes as of April 1, with 43 million used by processors and 29.5 million used fresh. A year ago at the same date processors had taken 41.5 million boxes and 27.9 million had gone for fresh use. By April 1 utilization of grapefruit totaled 31.7 million boxes of which 17.4 million were for fresh use and 14.3 million were used by processors. A year ago processors had taken 15.8 million boxes by April 1 and 15.7 million were used fresh. Of the 8.2 million boxes of lemons used to April 1, processors took 5 million boxes, and 3.2 million were used for fresh market.

Florida had exceptionally heavy rains at mid-March. Severe hail caused some losses, primarily to mature grapefruit. Damage to newly set fruit and open bloom was light. March was a month of abundant bloom on citrus, but there was still considerable bloom not open by April 1. Florida has had a prolonged period of bloom. Cool weather delayed opening of blooms.

California citrus is blooming although later than usual. Harvest of grapefruit in the Desert Valleys is advancing rapidly as the fruit is fully mature.

Texas citrus trees are in good condition. Groves were in heavy bloom during March and a good set of fruit was holding by April 1. Water for irrigation is adequate.

Arizona citrus was in full bloom and the trees showed much new growth by April 1.

PEACHES: The April 1 condition of peaches in the Southern States was reported at 84 percent, the same as a year ago but sharply above average. This is the fourth consecutive year in which the April 1 condition has been 78 percent or higher. In South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana the condition was somewhat below last year, but the other States show condition equal to or better than on April 1, 1959. All Southern States have prospects for a good crop.

Throughout the Southern States the crop had adequate chilling to break dormancy. A small amount of bud kill occurred in South Carolina and Georgia. Cold weather in February and March held back bud development and lessened the danger of late spring freeze damage to the bloom or set. In general, bloom is about two weeks later than usual. By April 1 very few trees were in bloom in North Carolina's Sandhills area, and the bloom was just beginning in the important Piedmont area of South Carolina, although it was approaching full bloom in South Carolina's Ridge and Sandhills area. In Georgia, most varieties did not reach full bloom until about April 1. Peaches in northern Alabama had not bloomed by April 1 but they were near full bloom in the central part of the State. In Louisiana and Texas the crop was in full bloom about April 1, but in Oklahoma only the earliest varieties were beginning to bloom.

AVOCADOS - Fuerte - Harvest of California's record Fuerte crop is expected to continue heavy until mid-May. Recent warm weather caused softening of some fruit.

Other than Fuerte - Warm weather has hastened maturity of varieties other than Fuerte in California. These varieties are also expected to produce a record crop from the bloom of 1959. Avocados are now blooming.

POTATOES: Production of winter potatoes, grown in Florida and California, is placed at 3,014,000 hundredweight, no change from the forecast on March 1. In 1959, the production was 4,005,000 hundredweight and the 1949-58 average production is 4,190,000 hundredweight. In Florida about two-thirds of the winter acreage was harvested by April 1. In Dade County, about one-half of the acreage remained to be harvested on the first of the month. Yields and quality of potatoes from the late acreage are expected to be above those from the earlier harvested acreage. The Fort Myers, Everglades, and Palm crops have been harvested and a good portion of the Immokalee acreage has been dug. Harvest has started around Stuart and Indiantown. Harvest of the acreage of winter potatoes in California was practically completed by April 1. The few remaining acres in Kern and Riverside Counties were expected to be dug the first week of April.

The early spring potato crop is forecast at 3,432,000 hundredweight, 9 percent above the 1959 production of 3,144,000 hundredweight but 2 percent below the 10-year average of 3,490,000 hundredweight. The 1960 acreage in Florida and Texas has been adversely affected by unfavorable growing conditions. Average yield per acre is placed at 120.0 hundredweight, slightly under the 122.8 hundredweight obtained in 1959 and much below the 10-year average yield of 136.4 hundredweight. The yield in Hastings area of Florida shows much variation between areas, primarily due to damage from cold and rain. Prospective yields are low, due to damaged tops and roots and the leaching of fertilizer. Much of the reduction in yield is expected to occur in the older plantings. Harvest has started but it will be the second week of April before any significant digging occurs. Most of the volume will move during May. Much of the



"other" acreage in Florida was hit by either cold weather or heavy rains. Harvest in the Balm area is expected to begin about the second week of April. The acreage at LaCrosse and Hague and in west Florida is making reasonable recovery. In Texas, the acreage has made fairly good recovery from the late February freeze. Plants were beginning to form tubers in late March. Yields are expected to be light and harvest will be delayed. Harvest will be mostly in May.

The acreage of the late spring crop for harvest is placed at 153,000 acres, 11 percent above the acreage harvested in 1959 but 17 percent below average. The acreage actually planted is 5 percent above January intentions. California accounts for about one-third of the late spring acreage. The acreage in that State in 1960 is placed at 53,700 acres, 19 percent over the 1959 acreage. Light harvest will get underway in the Edison district the first week of April. Good yields are expected. In other areas of California stands are good and vines are making rapid growth. Growers in Arizona have 9,800 acres for harvest, 26 percent above the 1959 acreage. The weather has been very favorable and early growth has been satisfactory. Harvest is expected to start in late April. In the 8 Northeastern counties of North Carolina, growers will have 13,900 acres or 5 percent more than in 1959. Because of the adverse weather conditions only about one-fifth of the acreage was planted by mid-March. Growers on March 30 still had 10 percent of the acreage to plant. On April 1, very few areas were up. Harvest is expected to be a week to two weeks later than usual. In South Carolina, growers planted 7,000 acres for harvest, a 17 percent increase over the harvested acreage in 1959. Potatoes are in good condition as far as growers can determine at this stage. Much of the acreage was not up on April 1. Growers in the Baldwin area of Alabama planted 15,500 acres, 29 percent above the 1959 acreage and 11 percent above the January intentions. The crop was planted about on schedule but cold weather delayed sprouting. Potatoes that came up were cut back by freeze. The crop is now making good progress but is two or three weeks late. In Texas, an increase is indicated in all commercial areas growing late spring potatoes. Planting in all commercial areas was finished in March and the planting of the non-commercial acreage was almost completed by April 1.

PASTURES: Condition of pastures for the entire country averaged 79 percent of normal on April 1. This was 1 percentage point less than on April 1 last year, but equal to the 1949-58 average for the date. Pasture condition on April 1 reflects primarily the moisture situation, as actual grazing is usually still limited to parts of the Southeast, South Central, and Pacific Coast sections of the country. In general, pastures went into the past winter in good condition. During the winter months precipitation was heavier than usual in the Northeast, South Atlantic Coast States, and over a wide belt from the Great Lakes into the Southwest covering much of the Central and Southern Great Plains and the lower Rocky Mountain areas. However, most of the country outside of the Northeast and Great Lakes States experienced more than usual amounts of cold weather and snow in the past winter. The weather was unusually severe in the South Central and the Southeastern States.

Pastures were poor on April 1 in the South Atlantic region. Low temperatures and unusually heavy snow cover during the winter months retarded the development of grass in much of the area. Snow covered much of the region in early March, but warmer temperatures later in the month stimulated growth. By April 1, condition had improved but heavy rains caused soggy pastures in many areas.

In the South Central States, pastures were in the lowest condition for April 1 since 1956. Prolonged cold, snowy, and wet weather caused heavy feeding of roughage for this time of year. Pastures were as good as on April 1 last year in Oklahoma and Texas, but were very poor in other States of the region. Pasture conditions were the lowest on record for April 1 in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Pasture feed conditions in the Pacific Northwest and California were better than on April 1 last year. In other Western States, pastures showed some improvement from a year earlier except in Wyoming and Nevada. Moisture supplies were generally short in these States.

Farmers were optimistic over pasture prospects in the North Central and Northeastern sections of the country. Temperatures were below normal for March in the North Atlantic region, but moisture has been ample and pastures should grow rapidly as temperatures warm. In the East North Central States, pasture prospects were average for April 1 although most of the area was blanketed by cold weather and snow during part of March. Pasture prospects were also good on April 1 in the West North Central region as a whole, but only poor to fair in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Missouri. Adverse weather slowed development of grass in these States.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,  
March 1960 1/  
(In millions of pounds)

State	: March : :average: :1949-58:	Mar. : 1959	: Feb. : 1960	Mar. : 1960	State	: March : :average: :1949-58:	Mar. : 1959	: Feb. : 1960	Mar. : 1960
N.Y.	: 823	869	776	885	Ga.	: 101	101	94	97
N.J.	: 102	102	94	106	Ky.	: 176	182	158	180
Pa.	: 525	596	532	622	Tenn.	: 178	173	148	174
Ohio	: 441	426	408	446	Ala.	: 102	86	79	86
Ind.	: 305	280	263	284	Miss.	: 119	112	94	102
Ill.	: 435	408	365	396	Ark.	: 91	79	69	80
Mich.	: 451	441	396	444	Okla.	: 146	122	113	121
Wis.	: 1,452	1,643	1,430	1,642	Texas	: 274	260	227	269
Minn.	: 869	1,038	947	1,036	Mont.	: 41	39	33	38
Iowa	: 512	513	454	515	Idaho	: 112	132	119	141
Mo.	: 304	283	270	288	Wyo.	: 17.3	15.0	13.8	15.0
N.Dak.	: 144	159	134	158	Colo.	: 76	72	67	71
S.Dak.	: 113	124	109	117	Utah	: 58	65	60	68
Nebr.	: 184	171	147	165	Wash.	: 142	155	142	158
Kans.	: 200	175	150	161	Oreg.	: 94	87	72	91
Md.	: 117	124	121	129	Calif.	: 576	676	620	710
Va.	: 149	154	145	154	Other	:			
W.Va.	: 60	59	54	60	States:	: 522	626	599	665
N.C.	: 130	137	131	140	:	:			
S.C.	: 48	50	45	48	U.S.	: 10,189	10,734	9,679	10,862

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.



POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,543 million eggs during March-- 7 percent less than in March 1959. All regions of the country showed decreases except the South Atlantic and the West. Decreases were 12 percent in the West North Central, 10 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the East North Central, and 7 percent in the South Central. Estimates of egg production were up 4 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Egg production from January through March was 3 percent less than in the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer during March was 18.4 eggs, compared with 19.1 eggs in March a year earlier. Rate of lay did not increase as much as usual because of the unseasonable cold weather in March. Weather is a particularly important factor when comparing March rates of lay with 1959 because in contrast to the cold, stormy weather this year favorable weather conditions prevailed over most of the country last year. All regions of the country showed decreases in rates of lay compared with 1959. Decreases were 6 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the West.

Laying flocks averaged 301,801,000 layers during March, compared with 313,164,000 in March last year, a decrease of 4 percent. Layer numbers compared with last year were down 9 percent in the North Atlantic, 8 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central region. Layer numbers were up 5 percent in the West and in the South Atlantic States.

The number of layers on April 1, 1960, totaled 298,309,000, down 4 percent from last year and the lowest number for the date since 1938. Decreases were 9 percent in the North Atlantic, 8 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central States. These more than offset increases of 5 percent in the South Atlantic and in the West.

The April 1 rate of lay was 60.2 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 63.3 eggs April 1, 1959. The April 1 rate of lay did not show its usual increase from March 1 because of the residual effect of the earlier cold weather. All regions showed decreases. Decreases were 7 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the West North Central and South Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the West.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID  
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

Year	: North Atlantic	: E.North Central	: W.North Central	: South Atlantic	: South Central	: Western	: United States
: HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, APRIL 1							
	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.
1949-58 (Av.):	52,380	62,488	90,586	31,469	50,646	35,015	322,584
1959	51,149	58,416	83,427	34,000	44,850	38,130	309,972
1960	46,489	55,271	76,546	35,548	44,365	40,090	298,309
: EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1							
	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number
1949-58 (Av.):	58.5	59.9	61.8	59.0	58.8	60.5	60.0
1959	60.9	63.3	65.9	62.4	60.8	64.9	63.3
1960	58.9	59.0	61.9	59.4	57.4	64.2	60.2

Producers received an average of 32.3 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-March compared with 28.9 cents a dozen a month earlier and 34.1 cents a dozen in March 1959. Prices in the Nation's egg markets advanced sharply during the first three weeks of March. Normal distribution during that time was hampered by adverse weather conditions, especially in the Midwest where movement was frequently disrupted by snow blocked and muddy roads. With the light supplies available, some buyers turned to storage stocks for their needs. This resulted in a heavy contra-seasonal out of storage movement. The price trend during the last week in March was irregular.

Prices received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-March averaged 17.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 16.9 cents a month earlier and 16.8 cents in mid-March 1959. Farm chickens averaged 12.3 cents, down 1.0 cent per pound from a year earlier. Commercial broilers averaged 18.1 cents, up 0.8 cent per pound from mid-March 1959. Prices of broilers during March fluctuated within a narrow range in most producing areas. The difference between areas was largely the result of differences in available supplies. Demand for ready-to-cook broilers was only fair during the month. The demand for hens was good. In the South offerings of hens were limited and prices were firm during the month, while on the West Coast offerings were generally ample for a good demand.

Turkey prices in mid-March averaged 26.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 25.7 cents in mid-February and 23.6 cents in mid-March 1959. There was an active demand for turkeys during March and prices for fryer-roaster sizes ranged from 1 to 2 cents higher than in February in the main producing areas.

The cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-March was \$3.34 per 100 pounds, down 6 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of laying mash was \$4.34 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.36 a month earlier and \$4.49 in March, 1959. The average cost of broiler growing mash was \$4.68 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.70 in mid-February and \$4.90 on March 15, 1959. Cost of turkey growing mash on March 15 was \$4.66, compared with \$4.68 a month earlier and \$4.92 on March 15, 1959.

The egg-feed and farm chicken-feed price ratios on March 15, 1960, were less favorable to producers than a year earlier. The broiler-feed and turkey-feed ratios were more favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD



State	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Production			Condition April 1		
	Average	1959	Indicated	Average	1959	1960
	1949-58	1959	1960	1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	bushels	bushels	bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	10,706	7,729	8,928	91	83	89
N.J.	1,779	1,581	1,536	89	83	91
Pa.	18,043	14,045	15,288	87	80	91
Ohio	47,205	32,977	43,038	88	81	88
Ind.	36,113	32,630	39,063	89	86	91
Ill.	45,715	42,330	49,996	91	88	91
Mich.	33,488	35,123	35,100	91	93	95
Wis.	731	957	952	90	87	87
Minn.	1,055	574	552	88	81	91
Iowa	3,422	2,584	3,364	88	91	92
Mo.	36,230	37,950	34,020	86	86	81
N.Dak.	---	---	---	80	74	83
S.Dak.	6,798	6,750	17,342	82	68	89
Nebr.	77,875	69,520	73,216	82	81	90
Kans.	175,807	209,700	206,530	79	92	84
Del.	947	742	729	90	88	85
Md.	4,927	4,032	4,300	90	85	88
Va.	6,969	6,462	6,417	88	89	84
W.Va.	1,032	588	588	---	---	---
N.C.	7,446	9,353	7,543	88	90	79
S.C.	2,990	3,936	3,312	82	85	75
Ga.	2,035	2,255	2,108	82	86	80
Ky.	4,637	4,484	4,539	87	82	81
Tenn.	3,822	3,720	3,000	86	86	79
Ala.	917	1,380	1,360	---	---	---
Miss.	898	858	784	---	---	---
Ark.	1,481	3,640	3,120	---	---	---
Ia.	1/ 772	1,200	990	---	---	---
Okla.	66,759	89,174	90,612	75	77	80
Texas	36,751	59,850	78,714	66	55	82
Mont.	36,828	46,350	54,575	83	90	91
Idaho	19,597	21,920	19,602	92	88	94
Wyo.	4,968	4,752	4,935	83	82	91
Colo.	36,531	54,033	51,642	72	95	94
N.Mex.	1,678	3,791	4,200	78	77	82
Ariz.	1,229	3,672	1,360	---	---	---
Utah	4,619	3,024	3,150	88	78	84
Nev.	116	216	140	---	---	---
Wash.	58,903	65,325	68,508	86	86	98
Oreg.	22,269	25,524	23,744	90	91	87
Calif.	10,068	8,718	8,060	80	83	80
U.S.	833,697	923,449	976,957	84	84	86

1/ Short-time average.

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat		
	Average	1959	1960	Average	1959	1960
	1949-58	1959	1960	1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	35	16	17	---	---	---
Mass.	90	73	97	---	---	---
Conn.	92	60	70	---	---	---
N.Y.	5,266	6,067	5,947	2,724	1,382	773
N.J.	3,403	3,919	4,555	250	283	126
Pa.	25,686	37,182	35,430	2,959	2,200	1,404
Ohio	87,873	93,110	105,585	6,254	2,317	989
Ind.	123,246	135,166	143,411	3,471	2,050	653
Ill.	263,976	284,418	354,166	3,966	3,202	847
Mich.	36,047	49,337	59,037	6,682	3,971	1,054
Wis.	43,646	44,228	69,953	742	538	556
Minn.	129,494	161,045	175,710	5,617	6,843	4,890
Iowa	334,579	411,122	498,324	380	289	87
Mo.	67,966	77,263	112,458	2,785	1,822	1,138
N.Dak.	4,643	5,850	4,268	55,550	61,896	48,576
S.Dak.	51,755	60,485	40,066	16,752	26,747	15,473
Nebr.	107,511	198,027	242,856	16,434	38,586	31,365
Kans.	20,536	28,607	33,829	25,597	41,517	20,970
Del.	2,442	1,966	2,694	32	7	7
Md.	6,684	9,330	7,500	278	169	161
Va.	12,090	13,766	11,493	789	431	582
W.Va.	2,928	2,932	2,194	270	233	141
N.C.	24,979	29,293	29,536	877	575	842
S.C.	8,947	11,083	10,324	138	109	157
Ga.	15,651	25,749	19,423	150	79	113
Fla.	1,561	2,402	2,325	---	---	---
Ky.	30,053	34,568	35,792	297	138	157
Tenn.	20,037	25,430	24,085	289	146	242
Ala.	16,066	23,522	16,808	24	69	28
Miss.	13,515	14,622	12,743	50	38	17
Ark.	5,723	4,473	3,959	73	58	55
La.	3,734	3,081	3,742	1/ 6	3	6
Okla.	2,668	1,711	1,532	2,376	3,463	1,783
Texas	8,437	6,499	5,311	1,194	2,191	1,197
Mont.	66	70	73	34,547	47,885	35,299
Idaho	340	434	648	5,530	4,249	5,985
Wyo.	89	104	192	1,796	2,517	1,655
Colo.	2,953	5,455	5,348	8,544	15,457	18,640
N.Mex.	244	324	207	155	171	192
Ariz.	211	252	259	40	78	110
Utah	36	48	56	1,445	771	803
Nev.	2	8	---	88	38	30
Wash.	374	607	1,224	5,830	5,597	4,399
Oreg.	260	813	755	3,222	3,920	3,700
Calif.	651	3,390	3,964	1,101	1,388	959
U.S.	1,486,630	1,817,907	2,087,966	219,301	283,423	206,161

1/ Short-time average.

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Oats			Soybeans			Rye		
	Average:	1959	1960	Average:	1959	1960	Average:	1959	1960
	1949-58:	1949-58:	1949-58:	1949-58:	1949-58:	1949-58:	1949-58:	1949-58:	1949-58:
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	1,247	814	1,201	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	25	15	15	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	219	100	140	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	30	30	20	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	24	13	14	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	9,916	10,553	10,852	25	26	16	31	50	17
N.J.	385	270	353	130	135	286	14	38	8
Pa.	10,008	11,733	11,658	120	46	137	55	153	27
Ohio	15,090	18,704	14,109	7,226	7,868	10,333	94	109	60
Ind.	15,054	15,871	9,652	8,916	11,640	16,230	124	84	94
Ill.	44,534	40,046	30,369	19,497	31,207	37,683	129	84	116
Mich.	19,120	22,620	16,572	873	2,255	1,782	207	185	144
Wis.	51,769	70,462	56,364	311	800	633	214	94	101
Minn.	83,511	99,338	81,270	9,147	17,259	17,500	495	363	185
Iowa	93,346	96,536	80,191	13,868	29,399	26,645	36	46	26
Mo.	11,753	7,127	6,753	4,569	8,869	10,964	55	171	59
N.Dak.	30,215	46,958	23,123	303	1,187	1,514	1,721	3,274	1,088
S.Dak.	50,339	71,952	33,116	588	1,042	599	1,254	2,419	1,175
Nebr.	19,617	24,672	14,663	353	1,669	2,223	438	988	763
Kans.	6,749	4,293	5,482	586	1,760	2,643	123	459	231
Del.	48	51	49	270	199	241	7	9	2
Md.	496	322	466	301	361	294	14	16	14
Va.	865	673	874	518	363	835	21	16	18
W.Va.	439	312	336	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	2,167	1,667	3,276	878	1,357	1,055	23	18	40
S.C.	1,607	1,441	2,640	423	1,066	1,835	6	3	11
Ga.	1,127	729	707	121	146	195	6	6	12
Fla.	32	40	35	1/28	58	63	---	---	---
Ky.	368	257	212	406	342	678	17	17	21
Tenn.	806	720	775	407	1,297	1,569	16	6	10
Ala.	335	268	374	35	163	315	---	---	---
Miss.	1,277	307	516	812	1,288	2,077	---	---	---
Ark.	1,079	468	646	1,102	3,723	4,259	---	---	---
La.	287	115	232	93	86	132	---	---	---
Okl.	2,171	6,466	3,230	47	121	86	84	261	91
Texas	5,220	12,751	3,177	8	83	181	27	27	15
Mont.	5,106	6,170	3,696	---	---	---	64	106	137
Idaho	2,480	1,911	1,924	---	---	---	9	6	8
Wyo.	1,938	1,719	1,742	---	---	---	20	36	40
Colo.	2,118	1,991	1,548	---	---	---	63	179	216
N.Mex.	94	60	96	---	---	---	5	20	6
Ariz.	96	68	99	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	681	677	547	---	---	---	10	11	11
Nev.	58	32	26	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	1,944	1,181	1,481	---	---	---	89	205	155
Oreg.	2,473	1,798	1,698	---	---	---	87	97	84
Calif.	230	526	207	---	---	---	8	13	12
U.S.	498,499	584,877	426,526	71,013	125,815	143,003	5,568	9,569	5,040

1/ Short-time average.



## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Barley			Flaxseed			Sorghum grain	
	Average	1959	1960	Average	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1949-58	1959	1960	1949-58	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	27	10	9	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	607	385	132	---	---	---	---	---
N.J.	164	260	142	---	---	---	---	---
Pa.	1,678	2,400	1,025	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	390	604	299	---	---	---	---	---
Ind.	252	434	401	---	---	---	293	153
Ill.	462	461	346	---	---	---	376	108
Mich.	1,001	1,307	1,178	---	---	---	---	---
Wis.	1,622	823	801	30	27	16	---	---
Minn.	11,350	18,576	14,587	2,131	1,748	954	---	---
Iowa	285	366	265	116	93	36	4,930	1,879
Mo.	907	984	910	---	---	---	10,087	6,591
N.Dak.	26,667	55,949	39,566	5,996	8,642	3,520	---	---
S.Dak.	8,317	9,857	4,738	1,490	2,577	1,064	2,402	1,732
Nebr.	2,036	3,355	2,369	---	---	---	31,181	26,740
Kans.	1,745	4,682	4,721	1/	---	---	28,372	34,270
Del.	57	49	44	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	542	656	518	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	707	848	1,004	---	---	---	52	29
W.Va.	101	133	80	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	273	357	462	---	---	---	1,072	1,399
S.C.	75	74	174	---	---	---	130	133
Ga.	13	12	24	---	---	---	222	166
Ky.	266	235	319	---	---	---	455	304
Tenn.	171	140	178	---	---	---	548	324
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	219	157
Miss.	30	3	5	---	---	---	168	55
Ark.	38	20	23	---	---	---	460	151
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	51	22
Okla.	367	2,417	1,907	---	---	---	3,323	4,886
Texas	318	1,217	230	1/	---	---	2,557	22,213
Mont.	14,478	27,164	21,945	123	128	38	---	---
Idaho	3,626	3,757	5,075	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	1,655	1,372	1,515	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	4,126	3,689	3,796	---	---	---	3,735	4,461
N.Mex.	96	120	80	---	---	---	970	880
Ariz.	575	470	980	1/	---	---	725	557
Utah	1,962	1,959	2,310	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	148	108	144	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	1,983	2,214	2,977	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	2,369	2,984	1,840	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	5,508	3,374	3,426	---	---	---	1,004	1,827
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
States	---	---	---	15	---	---	---	---
U. S.	97,001	153,825	120,685	9,900	13,215	5,628	100,332	109,037

1/ Included in "Other States".



## CROP PRODUCTION, April 1960

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

		POTATOES, IRISH					
Seasonal group and State	:	Acreage harvested		:	Yield per harvested acre		:
		Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
		1949-58	1959		1949-58	1959	
		1,000	1,000		1,000		
WINTER:		acres	acres		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Florida		13.0	12.0		154	155	100
California		14.1	14.3		157	150	120
Total		27.1	26.3		155.0	152.3	146.3
EARLY SPRING:							
Florida-Hastings		17.9	21.5		160	125	125
-Other		4.5	3.6		109	110	110
Texas		3.0	.5		49	120	45
Total		25.5	25.6		136.4	122.8	120.0
LATE SPRING:							
North Carolina							
8 N.E. Counties		14.6	13.2		124	140	May 10
Other Counties		11.4	6.9		74	80	"
South Carolina		10.4	6.0		81	90	"
Georgia		2.9	1.8		59	59	"
Alabama-Baldwin		18.1	12.0		100	120	"
-Other		11.8	8.7		47	50	"
Mississippi		10.8	9.0		40	50	"
Arkansas		13.7	7.6		50	59	"
Louisiana		10.6	7.2		42	52	"
Oklahoma		6.0	4.9		50	60	"
Texas		10.9	8.0		47	62	"
Arizona		5.3	7.8		226	250	"
California		57.1	45.0		262	325	"
Total		183.5	138.1		134.8	170.6	"

		P R O D U C T I O N					
Seasonal group and State		Average		:	Indicated		:
		1949-58	1959		1949-58	1959	
		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
WINTER:		cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.	
Florida		1,979	1/ 1,860		1,000	1,000	
California		2,211	2,145		2,014	2,014	
Total		4,190	4,005		3,014	3,014	
EARLY SPRING:							
Florida-Hastings		2,854	1/ 2,688		2,875	2,875	
-Other		500	396		517	517	
Texas		136	60		40	40	
Total		3,490	3,144		3,432	3,432	
LATE SPRING:							
North Carolina							
8 N.E. Counties		1,812	1,848		May 10	May 10	
Other Counties		842	552		"	"	
South Carolina		836	540		"	"	
Georgia		172	106		"	"	
Alabama-Baldwin		1,842	1,440		"	"	
-Other		547	435		"	"	
Mississippi		434	450		"	"	
Arkansas		680	448		"	"	
Louisiana		441	374		"	"	
Oklahoma		300	294		"	"	
Texas		498	496		"	"	
Arizona		1,189	1,950		"	"	
California		14,910	14,625		"	"	
Total		24,501	23,558		"	"	

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight):  
 1959 - Winter, Florida, 60; Early Spring, Florida, Hastings area, 188.

## PASTURE

Condition April 1				Condition April 1			
State	Average	1959	1960	State	Average	1959	1960
	1949-58				1949-58		
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	92	94	89	N.C.	82	84	68
N.H.	95	89	94	S.C.	75	78	57
Vt.	94	95	97	Ga.	75	78	63
Mass.	94	92	92	Fla.	71	82	64
R.I.	91	98	92	Ky.	78	73	62
Conn.	92	93	87	Tenn.	78	77	59
N.Y.	88	89	93	Ala.	71	72	54
N.J.	83	79	78	Miss.	72	67	49
Pa.	84	79	84	Ark.	72	76	53
Ohio	84	81	81	La.	74	74	55
Ind.	84	84	83	Okla.	68	72	70
Ill.	84	87	84	Texas	63	64	69
Mich.	90	94	94	Mont.	79	78	82
Wis.	88	87	90	Idaho	89	87	90
Minn.	88	77	89	Wyo.	76	84	82
Iowa	85	91	92	Colo.	67	86	88
Mo.	74	80	74	N.Mex.	65	73	83
N.Dak.	76	66	65	Ariz.	83	79	89
S.Dak.	80	67	75	Utah	84	81	84
Nebr.	80	86	87	Nev.	87	80	76
Kans.	75	88	84	Wash.	81	83	89
Del.	84	82	71	Oreg.	82	87	88
Md.	83	80	76	Calif.	78	69	73
Va.	79	74	65	U.S.	79	80	79
W.Va.	78	71	71				

## PEACHES

Condition April 1				
State	Average	1957	1958	1959
	1949-58			
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.C.	68	88	89	87
S.C.	63	83	83	86
Ga.	62	71	85	84
Ala.	58	78	83	84
Miss.	51	47	67	72
Ark.	63	86	94	88
La.	60	80	81	81
Okla.	57	77	84	74
Texas	51	64	82	74
2 States:	61	78	85	84

## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes			Equivalent tons		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 2/						
Calif.	14,084	16,900	13,200	542,200	651,000	508,000
Fla., All	44,920	47,100	49,500	2,021,440	2,119,000	2,228,000
Temple	1,783	3,000	4,000	80,240	135,000	180,000
Other	43,137	44,100	45,500	1,941,200	1,984,000	2,048,000
Texas	1,200	1,650	1,800	53,980	74,200	81,000
Ariz.	492	270	500	18,950	10,400	19,200
La.	186	220	250	8,366	9,900	11,200
Total Above Varieties	60,882	66,140	65,250	2,644,936	2,864,500	2,847,400
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	23,697	23,300	19,000	912,300	897,000	732,000
Fla.	33,190	38,900	43,500	1,493,700	1,750,000	1,958,000
Texas	476	650	1,000	21,440	29,200	45,000
Ariz.	579	340	850	22,290	13,100	32,700
Total Valencia	57,942	63,190	64,350	2,449,730	2,689,300	2,767,700
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	37,781	40,200	32,200	1,454,500	1,548,000	1,240,000
Fla.	78,110	86,000	93,000	3,515,140	3,869,000	4,186,000
Texas	1,676	2,300	2,800	75,420	103,400	126,000
Ariz.	1,072	610	1,350	41,240	23,500	51,900
La.	186	220	250	8,366	9,900	11,200
Total, All Oranges	118,824	129,330	129,600	5,094,666	5,553,800	5,615,100
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	33,970	35,200	31,000	1,358,800	1,408,000	1,240,000
Seedless	17,870	19,600	20,000	714,800	784,000	800,000
Other	16,100	15,600	11,000	644,000	624,000	440,000
Texas	3,800	4,200	5,800	152,000	168,000	232,000
Ariz.	2,604	1,870	2,500	84,550	60,800	81,200
Calif., All	2,424	2,520	2,300	81,040	84,800	76,800
Desert Valleys	919	620	900	29,870	20,200	29,200
Other Areas	1,505	1,900	1,400	51,170	64,600	47,600
Total Grapefruit	42,798	43,790	41,600	1,676,390	1,721,600	1,630,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	13,669	17,000	17,000	539,900	672,000	672,000
Ariz. 3/	—	340	900	—	13,400	35,600
Total Lemons	13,669	17,340	17,900	539,900	685,400	707,600
LIMES:						
Fla.	322	200	300	12,880	8,000	12,000
April 1 forecast of 1960 limes	—	—	340	—	—	13,600
TANGELOS: Fla.	47	302	550	47	13,467	13,500
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,530	4,500	2,800	203,850	202,000	126,000

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida lemons are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested or harvested but not utilized on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not estimated prior to 1958.

4/ Short-time average.



## MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
	hand during March		100 layers		During March		Jan.-March incl.	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,081	2,778	1,863	1,872	57	52	173	161
N.H.	2,225	2,016	1,879	1,841	42	37	121	115
Vt.	855	802	1,851	1,879	16	15	48	46
Mass.	3,378	3,035	1,922	1,984	65	60	189	177
R.I.	409	381	1,854	1,885	8	7	23	22
Conn.	3,383	3,132	1,810	1,885	61	59	184	178
N.Y.	8,228	7,412	1,860	1,823	153	135	448	398
N.J.	12,297	10,959	1,755	1,677	216	184	584	540
Pa.	17,784	16,667	1,925	1,885	342	314	960	931
N.Atl.	51,640	47,182	1,859	1,829	960	863	2,730	2,568
Ohio	12,072	11,683	1,928	1,810	233	211	651	640
Ind.	11,588	11,319	1,984	1,869	230	212	649	627
Ill.	15,567	13,656	1,897	1,810	295	247	800	720
Mich.	8,032	7,733	1,823	1,761	146	136	425	413
Wis.	11,854	11,476	1,897	1,885	225	216	658	649
E.N.Cent.	59,113	55,867	1,910	1,829	1,129	1,022	3,183	3,049
Minn.	18,862	16,836	1,987	1,956	375	329	1,097	1,013
Iowa	25,472	23,258	2,021	1,953	515	454	1,467	1,336
Mo.	11,185	9,884	1,894	1,727	212	171	537	483
N.Dak.	2,959	2,784	1,755	1,615	52	45	141	132
S.Dak.	7,860	7,530	1,965	1,866	154	141	434	411
Nebr.	9,657	9,679	2,003	1,903	193	184	527	521
Kans.	8,638	7,951	1,984	1,820	171	145	452	404
W.N.Cent.	84,633	77,922	1,976	1,885	1,672	1,469	4,655	4,300
Del.	649	686	1,742	1,848	11	13	31	35
Md.	2,236	2,078	1,823	1,838	41	38	107	109
Va.	4,692	4,762	1,928	1,786	90	85	245	243
W.Va.	2,108	2,161	1,854	1,662	39	36	100	98
N.C.	10,026	9,832	1,885	1,820	189	179	497	495
S.C.	3,395	3,874	1,838	1,789	62	69	165	196
Ga.	7,446	8,219	1,869	1,814	139	149	390	431
Fla.	3,804	4,367	1,910	1,916	73	84	203	248
S.Atl.	34,356	35,979	1,874	1,815	644	653	1,738	1,855
Ky.	5,850	5,636	1,786	1,566	104	88	258	246
Tenn.	5,852	5,421	1,736	1,534	102	83	249	224
Ala.	5,256	5,152	1,832	1,742	96	90	247	246
Miss.	4,116	4,840	1,739	1,702	72	82	174	224
Ark.	3,962	4,194	1,848	1,736	73	73	191	190
La.	2,032	2,112	1,686	1,587	34	34	87	86
Okla.	4,494	4,355	1,897	1,748	85	76	217	194
Texas	13,790	13,218	1,820	1,758	251	232	649	604
S.Cent.	45,352	44,928	1,801	1,687	817	758	2,072	2,014
Mont.	1,297	1,244	1,820	1,798	24	22	66	64
Idaho	1,480	1,402	2,006	1,990	30	28	84	79
Wyo.	359	372	1,823	1,770	7	7	19	18
Colo.	1,582	1,488	1,801	1,769	28	26	76	70
N.Mex.	642	648	1,782	1,730	11	11	29	29
Ariz.	631	588	1,876	1,922	12	11	33	32
Utah	1,826	1,853	1,922	1,981	35	37	100	105
Nev.	102	102	1,752	1,767	2	2	4	6
Wash.	4,792	5,044	1,981	1,987	95	100	270	289
Oreg.	2,940	2,982	1,978	1,947	58	58	169	169
Calif.	22,419	24,200	2,003	1,968	449	476	1,245	1,322
West.	38,070	39,923	1,973	1,949	751	778	2,095	2,183
U.S.	313,164	301,801	1,907	1,837	5,973	5,543	16,473	15,969



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
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